## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Woman's Rebuke to Voorhees.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The campaign remarks of that budding patriot, Daniel W. Voorhees, are nice reading for the mothers, wives and sisters of Union soldiers. Poor women! they can never forget how different his speeches were during the war, after the reverses of Bull Run and other rebel victories. His bitter sneers, when copperheadism ran wild, are fastened with undying tolors, upon their hearts. They can never be brought to repose confidence in men like Voorhees, Vallandigham and others, who, too cowardly to fight with their rebel friends in the field, staid at home to insult with their scoffings about "Lincoln hirelings and dogs who wanted collars," the tearful, prayerful, trembling mothers of the heroes of many and bloody battles. I was a young woman when the war commenced. My father's house was in a small village about four miles from a postoffice town. Our little village was almost stripped of men. I think there were only three men left, too old or too meanable to join the rest, who had enlisted in a Wisconsin regiment of which my father was lieutenant-colonel, so our house was the readezvous of a band of female patriots, mothers, wives and daughters of the company that went from our place. Each day myself and a younger sister would ride to the postoffice town for letters and dispatches, and mother would read them to the tearful women gathered around her, and then, if the news was good, and our home boys had not been in the battle, our joy expressed itself in patriotic songs and salutes to the flag which we women made, and raised upon a flag-pole, where it waved all through the war. But if our loved ones were in the fight, who can tell of the anguish, of the suspense that cast a pall over the greatest vic-tory? And if our soldiers had shed their blood in vain, and reverses were fashed over the wires our agony spent itself in prayer and lamentations. We were all patriotic enough to let our loved ones go, but we could not belp weeping together over the sacrifices we had made to save our country. When thousand were killed and wounded in every battle, of course the names of private soldiers could not appear, and it took such a long time for letters to reach us from the army that the eternity of waiting almost drove us crazy. One day, a week after our regiment left, we got the news of the battle of Pitta-burg Landing, and among the thrilling head-tines of the dispatch we read: "Prentiss's brigade annihilated!" Our regiment was in Prentiss's brigade. The regiment went in a thousand strong, and when the roll was called, less than a hundred men answered to their names. All the rest were killed, wounded or prisoners. Most all the officers' names appeared. The colonel was dead, the lieutenant-colonel was badly wounded, and the major was wounded. In a few days we had the whole list of casualties to the officers, but oh, the long, long weeks and months ere we heard what had become of the missing privates! and some we never did hear of. The greatest cruelty of war is the harrowing uncertainty about the rank and file. The aristocrats of Europe are indifferent about the common soldier, but it was otherwise in our late war. Out of the ranks, officers and men were upon a level, and they were always comrades under all circumstances. The next mail after the battle brought papers filled with lists of dead, dying and missing, and the usual gloating remarks from Vallandingham and Voorhees. I mention their names, because they were the most outspoken when the soldiers were away, and the most pestiterous rebels while the North was losing battles. Vallandigham is dead, but I will do him the justice to say, that if he were alive now, he would at least be consistent enough not to pose as the Union soldiers' friend. His sympathies were all for the "other side," first, last and all the time. Many years have passed since Americans were fighting each other on the battle-field. The soldiers of both sides have manfully met upon many occasious, and their friendship is honest and strong. As far as the rank and file is concerned the war is over. Men can afford to meet around camp-fires and recall the dreadful past from which they have escaped alive and well. Theirs was only physical pain and discomfort. They had to face certain dangers, and when they were passed the soldiers soon forgot them, and after the lapse of twenty-five years, the sorely wounded and most of the victims of the horrible tortures of Andersonville are dead. The chief instigator of them still lives. The man who has been called, by a politician of the South, "a greater patriot" than our dead Union chief, Abraham Lincoln. Jefferson Davis still lives, and, like a noxious weed, will not die. But he is old and useless now to the middle-aged, unregenerate rebels of the South, and their copperhead allies of the North, and he has, with the courage of his convictions, refused to put on the mask of patriotism. His flag is still the stars and bars, and that flag won't do for even the electors of Grover Cleveland for President of the United States. A snuffy old bandanna will, because its owner professes loyalty and devotion to the Union, though, like Porter, he undoubtedly says privately to his rebel friends, "My heart is with you, but circumstances oblige me to appear against you." Yes the soldiers on both sides have forgotten and forgiven, but can loyal women ever forget their years of mental anguish? They never felt any indignation for the rebel volunteers and gallant officers of the South who went into the war through misguided patriotism. But for the Southern fire-eating politicians who will not down out of respect for the hollow oath of allegiance they have taken, and for the mongrel, mangy copperheads of the North, whose insults during those months of soul suffering they can never forget nor forgive, they have nothing but contempt and loathing. Voorhees may pose as the soldiers' friend, and those gallant men who were off fighting the battles of their country, when Voorhees was spreading treason at their homes, may not scan very closely the thick coat of whitewash that covers him now; but the loyal women of war times are not deceived by the profession of such a hardened wretch, nor do they believe in his horror of Republican free whisky. When our present rebel leaders of the Democratic party succeed in ruining this rich and happy country, and free trade has sucked dry the sources of our wealth, then, and not till then, will the party of sobriety be obliged to allow whisky to flow free, for when all our industries are crushed how can we pay any taxes at all! But "t-uth is mighty and will prevail" all over our Union The loyal South and the loyal North will see that the country is not rained by rebel free ocoters, and the great party of decencythe Republican party-is not alarmed by the sham temperance utterance of such a pest as Voorhees, who was undoubtedly as drunk when

A LOYAL SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER. GILLIAM COUNTY, Oregon.

he made his late remarks about Republican free

whisky as he was when Ingalls showed up his

### Wants the Free Sentinel Stopped. the Editor of the Indianapolis Journau

The publishers of the Indianapolis Sentinel have been sending out campaign copies of their paper to old soldiers gratis. I am one of the favored. While I have been a life-long Democrat, I cannot subscribe to the doctrine promulgated by the Sentinel, and have stated my reasons to the publishers by letter, of which a copy is as

"Union City, Ind., Aug., 1888.

record in the Senate.

"To the Editor of the Sentinel: "Please discontinue the Sentinel sent to my address prepaid. I have no use for a publication that upholds the administration in his inhuman vetoes and free-trade policy, a policy designed w make the rich man richer and the poor man poorer; a policy in favor of the English manufacturer and against American industries. Washington, Jefferson and Jackson were protectionists. I always have and do now follow their teachings. I am sixty years old, woted for Cleveland four years ago, and previous to that time voted the Democratic ticket. The dectrine of the 'fathers' is good enough for me -want some of Mr. Cleveland's new-fangled Democrasy; it is too English, you know. Will therefore vote for Harrison and Morton, Hovey and Chass-believing that ticket represents the best interests of the larger class of American citizens-the laboring men. The moneyed man can at all times, and does take care of himself, especially under free-trade rule; as the poor man's adversity is the rich man's opportunity.' I believe laws should be enacted for the benefit of all sections and citizens-and not for one section and one class and against be other section and class, as certainly will bethe case if the Mills bill becomes a

"I served thee years in the army during the late uppleasantness to sustain the principle of government established by our 'fathers,' the last two in Ompany A, Forty-third Indiana ROBERT TAYLOR."

#### Fine Italian Work. Terre Haute Express.

The hired labor agitators at Indianapolis who Democratic party are now writing cards defending the Democrate contractors who are laying the natural gas piles, for importing to that city cheap Italian labir. The Italians are being naturalized in droves to be ready to vote for Cleveland in November. Like all other Demothis or is overdone. The recent effort to set up a State Federation meeting and denounce Harrison made Republican votes among workingmen, who are not the ignoramuses these

would-be labor leaders suppose them to be, and when "labor leaders" defend the importation of cheap Dago labor to supplant home workingmen the reaction will be such as to make the Democratic managers realize that in purchasing the services of these agitators they threw their money away without sufficient cause.

DOCTOR M'GLYNN ON FREE TRADE.

The Elequent Irish Priest Tells Workingmen

What Free Trade Can Do. From the Address of Dr. Edward McGlynn at the Cooper Institute on Sunday, Aug. 12. What do the advocates of free trade tell us? What do they proved I rather think they do prove that free trade, to a certain extent at least, for a certain time, and so on, would increase the wealth of a country. "Of a country," you see the sophistry in that. England is a large country and nobody would feel like denying that it is a free-trade country; that is, nearer to being a free-trade country than any that I know about. At all events it is very careful to have no tariff for protection, so much so that where their revenue tariff at the custom-house would give incidental protection to something produced in the country, it has to guard against protection by putting a still excise duty on the same article in the home markets. For instance, whisky, you know, still pays a customs duty for revenue, and there is a corresponding extremely high excise duty, so that there is no particular "protection" given by reason of the tariff on whisky in Great Britian or Ireland. And while a large portion of the British revenue comes from the tariff upon tobacco imported through the custom houses, it is simply forbidden in Great Britian to grow tobacco at all. So there is no danger of the revenue being diminished by the culti-vation of tobacco at home; and if there were such a thing they would put a stiff excise duty upon it, immediately equalizing things. So England is as near as a man can find to being a free-trade country.

yet a large portion of its people are reduced to a most horrid poverty. Commodities are cheap, but manhood, human flesh and blood, are cheaper still. [Applause.] What good does it do a man to know, while he is starving, that commodities are cheap? A man is starving for want of money to buy bread. A free-trader comes along and says: "My dear sir, you are living in the happiest country in the world." "Happy country! accursed country!" "My dear sir, you are no patriot." "I am starving: my children are starving." "But you are an Englisman; the wealth of England has enormously increased in your time; do you feel no patriotic pride in the fact that it is your country? Commodities are cheaper; I can demonstrate to you, sir, in an hour's time, by a logical argument, that free trade has made commodities cheaper in England." "But I am afraid that I shall be dead in an hour's time; won't you give me bread? "Why, my dear sir, it is the easiest thing in the world to get bread, bread never was cheaper in England than it is to-day." "I don't care whether it is cheaper or not, I have nothing wherewith to buy it. I would be better off if bread cost a pound a loaf and I had a few

pounds wherewith to buy it,"
Now the actual fact is that that country, said to be the richest country in the world, is the country of all others the most cursed with pauperism, so that the official list of paupers, the avowed registered paupers in Great Britain to-day, amounts to 800,000 men, women and children. Now, that shows that increase of wealth does not necessarily benefit the masses of men. Why doesn't it? For the simple reason that the increased productiveness of a country necesearily gives almost immediately more value to the land of that country; it gives more value to the great means of transportation of the good things that are produced. It gives more value to the privileges of those who can manipulate the currency of a country. It does not, under our present system, accrue to the advantage of those who really produce the wealth of the country, but only accrues to the advantage of the thieves, the drones, the sneaks, the idlers, and the good-for-nothings who, through the incredible stupidity of the masses of men. have been allowed to appropriate all the good things to themselves. [Applause.]

Free trade is no remedy for the existing wrongs of workingmen. If it were, then Eng-

land by this time would be a paradise. Ireland would be a perfect paradise, for Ireland is a free-trade country. Is not freland a part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland? Has not Ireland exactly the same free trade as England? Yes; yet while Ireland was producing fat bullocks and sheep by the hundreds of thousands, and milk and butter, and eggs and poultry, and all manner of good things, along the very roads by which those fat bullocks and sheep were being driven to the coast, and the butter, and eggs, and poultry. were being carried to the seaboard, there were men and women dying, eating grass, emaniated to the last degree, dying near the wretched cabins from which they had been evicted. And all that to maintain a system that was sending those bullocks, sheep, and dairy products to the seaboard to go to England to pay for the rent of the land of Ireland.

SHERIDAN TO GRANT.

Criticisms on the Fighting Qualities of European Soldiers. New York Special.

The following unpublished letter of Phil Sheridan to General Grant is now given publicity for the first time. In it Sheridan gives his opinion of the relative fighting value of German and French soldiers, making the letter a subject of particular interest at the present time: "RHEIMS, France, Sept. 13, 1870.

"My Dear General Grant-The capture of

the Emperor Napoleon and MacMahon's army

at Sedan, on the 1st of September, has thrown

France into a chaos which even embarrasses the Prussian authorities. It seems to a quiet observer as though Prussia has done too much. Who to negotiate with? Who to hold responsible in the final settlement? are becoming questions, and one cannot see what will be the result. I was present at the battles of Beaumont, Gravelotte and Sedan, and have had my imagination clipped, in seeing these battles, of many of the errors it had run into in its conceptions of what might be expected of the trained troops of Europe. There was about the same percentage of sneaks or runaways, and the general conditions of the battles were about the same as our own. One thing was especially noticeable; the scattered condition of the men in going into battle and their scattered condition while engaged. At Gravelotte, Beaumont and Sedan, the men engaged on both sides were so scattered that it looked like thousands of men engaged in a deadly skirmish, without any regard to lines or formation. These battles were of this style of fighting, commencing at long range and might be called progressive fighting, closing at night by the French always giving up their position or being driven from it in this way by the Prussians. The latter had their own strategy up to the Moselle, and it was good and successful. After that river was reached the French made the strategy for the Prussians, and it was more successful than their own. The Prussian soldiers are very good, brave fellows, all young, scarcely a man over twenty-seven in the first levy. They had gone into each battle with the determination to win. It is especially noticeable, also, that the Prussians have attacked the French wherever they found them, let the numbers be great or small; and so far as I have been able to see, though the grand tactics of bringing on the engagements have been good, yet the battles have been won by the good square fighting of the men and junior officers. It is true the Prussians have been two to one except in one of the battles before Metz, that of the 16th of August; still the French have had the advantage of very strong positions. Generally speaking, the French soldiers have not fought well. It may be because the poor fellows have been discouraged by the trap into which their commander had led them; but I must confess to having seen some of the 'tallest' running at Sedan I have ever witnessed, especially on the left of the French position-all attempts to make the men stand seemed to be unavailing. So disgraceful was

elan in the pampered parade soldiers of the 'Man of Destiny.' "The Prussians will settle, I think, by making the line of the Moselle the German line, taking in Metz and Strasburg and the expenses of the war. I have been most kindly received by the King and Count Bismarck and all the officers at the headquarters of the Prussian army; have seen much of great interest, and especially have been able to observe the difference between European battles and those of our own country. There is nothing to be learned here, professionally, and it is a satisfaction to learn that such is the case. There is much, however, which Europeans could learn from us-the use of riflepits, the use of cavalry, which they do not use well; for instance, there is a line of communication from here to Germany exposed to the whole of the south of France with scarcely a soldier on the whole line, and it has never been touched. There are a hundred things in which they are behind us. The staff departments are poorly organized; the quartermaster's depart-

this that it caused the French cavalry to make

three or four foolish charges, as if it were to

show that there was at least some manhood left

in a mounted French soldier. I am disgusted.

All my boyhood's fancies of the soldiers of the

great Nepoleon have been dissipated, or else the

soldiers of the 'Little Corporal' have lost their

men very wretched, etc. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, P. H. Sheridan, "Lieutenant-general. "P. S .- We go to morrow with the headquarters of the King to a point about twenty miles from Paris. P. H. S."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla contains todide of potassium and iron and vegetable blood purifiers.

NEWS IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

Resume of the Principal Home and Foreign Events Recorded in the Issue of Aug. 26.

Thurman's junketing and speaking tour is about ended. Peak's Opera-house at Coolidge, Kan., was de stroyed by fire. Miss Frank Wingard committed suicide with morphine at Lagansport.

Douglas Fannon was struck by a train at Saoins, O., and seriously injured. Frank Baker was arrested at Logansport, Ind., charged with outraging a six-year-old girl. The old settlers of Delaware and Randolph counties, Indiana, held a basket picuic near

Dr. A. G. Paddock, while temporarily insane, shot his son and then took his own life, at Ridgefield, Conn. Miss Fannie Boyington, daughter of a wealthy

Chicago architect, eloped with the family coachman. John D. Gillett, the cattle king of Illinois, whose fortune is estimated at \$2,500,000, died at Mackinaw, Mich.

F. A. Hunter, indicted for representing him-self to be a United States marshal, was arrested at Charleston, W. Va. The Senate was not in session on Saturday.

The House, after an effort to secure a quorum, adjourned at 3:45 P. M. P. J. Donnelly, an Irish voter and prominent Democrat of London, O., will vote for Harrison

and Morton on the tariff issue. General Harrison says that he will not discuss political topics, or permit himself to be in-terviewed while he is at Middle Bass. A delegation of Sandusky, O., ladies and gentlemen, headed by ex-President Hayes, called on General Harrison at Middle Bass.

A vendetta has been declared between the Lea and John Good factions in the eastern portion of Santa Ana county, New Mexico. P. H. Reid, of Evansville, Ind., a guest at the Palmer House, Chicago, fell from the sixth

to the first floor, and was instantly killed. Hon. D. K. France, of Wayne county, Ohio, who for nearly fifty years has been an active Democrat, will vote for Harrison and Morton. Oliver White, a seventeen-year-old boy, who murdered Willie Ellsworth, at Lafavette, Ind., about four weeks ago, was arrested at Indian-

Benjamin Blantin, aged eighteen, and Maud Perry, aged fourteen, eloped from Marshall, Mo.

Columbus, O., by taking "Rough on Rats." Prompt work of physicians saved his life. Cause, Major R. S. McClaughrev, warden of the Illinois State penitentiary, has resigned to accept

Charles Fogg undertook to commit suicide at

the position of warden of the new State Reformatory at Huntingdon, Pa. An encounter occurred at Arlington, Tex., between Joe Elliott and Harvey Spear, wealthy cattlemen, over the sale of a lot of cattle. Spear died from the loss of blood. Elliott escaped un-

By the explosion of the boiler of a threshing machine on a farm near Corry, Pa., William Clough was instantly killed, and Arthur Mo-Cray died later. Perry Corry and Jefferson Boutwell were seriously injured.

A Harrison and Morton ratification meeting was held in Cincinnati. Ten thousand people were present, and speeches were made by Governor Foraker, Congressman Butterworth, Hon. W. H. Calkins, of Indiana, and others.

Base Ball-Pittsburg, 6; Indianapolis, 3. Indianapolis, 7; Pittsburg, 6. Detroit, 4; Chicago, . Boston, 8; Washington, 7. Cincinnati, 10; Baltimore, 4. Athletics, 16; Louisville, 2. St. Louis, 1; Cleveland, 0. Kansas City, 1; Brook-

Local Events.

Fred Glode stabbed John Need in a quarrel on South Meridian street Saturday night. Need's condition is dangerous.

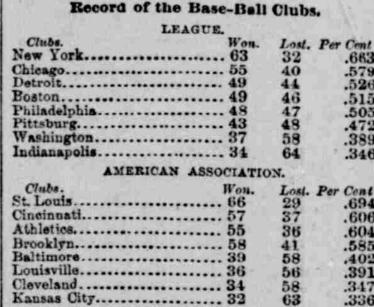
The Democrats had a large rally at a pole raising in the East End Saturday night. There was a crowd of about 5,000, and ex-Senator McDonald, C. G. Offut and James N. New were the

Laura March, alias Lydia Plummer, an attractive woman, was arrested Saturday night at her boarding-house on a charge of swindling. She purchased goods, it is alleged, from an installment house and disappeared with them. She is also suspected of having stolen silverware, clothing and table linen from various places, besides obtaining money under false pretenses from several men.

[From the Second Edition of the Sunday Journal.]

Mr. Mills on Irish Rights. CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—A great cheer arose when Representative R. Q. Mills, of Texas, advanced to address the throng at an overflow Thurman meeting. Mr. Mills said: "I will accept the definition of the issue given by Mr. Blaine—that it is a question of labor. The Democratic party stands where it stood one hundred years ago. It is the real and not the sham friend of labor. The issue is a question of labor from skin to core, and from core back to skin again. We find no tax on railroads, but those lines bring millions into the pockets of the men who own them. The Republican party, when in power, removed every taxation off wealth and piled it upon labor. It inaugurated the strike, a thing unheard of until the Republican party took possession of the government. The Democratic party stands now, as always, the defender of the liberties of the people." Referring to the Irish-Americans, Mr. Mills said; "An Irishman cannot be anything thing else. Home rule is the central figure of Democracy. It was an Irish-American that gave Thomas Jefferson the vote that made him President of the United States. To-day there has been some one twisting the tail of the British lion. It has been said the Democratic party would not fight the British government. A Republican Senate refused to confirm the fishery treaty to gain a point on the President. What did Mr. Cleveland do? He not only took the British lion by the tail, but he took it by the snout." Turning to the tariff, Mr. Mills said the Republican Senate was in a quandary. They seemed wholly at sea whether or not they ought to attempt to present a substitute for the House bill, a measure which was directly in line with Grover Cleveland's message. The speaker then entered upon an extended discussion of the tariff issue, giving in detail the reductions made by the bill which bears his name. The audience listened throughout with the closest attention.

Record of the Base-Ball Clubs.



KANSAS CITY, 1; BROKLLYN, 0. New York, Aug. 25.—There was an attendance of over 7,000 people at Washington Park, Brooklyn, to-day, at the Brooklyn-Kansas City game, the change to 25 cents admission giving a boom to the ticket sales. The game was slow and tiresome. A lively lecture was given to the home club in its club-house before the game by President Byrne, but seemed to be without ef-

BROOKLYN. KANSAS CITY. 0 M'T'm'y,m 0 1 2 0 O'Brien, l. 0 1 3 0 0 Barkley, 2. 0 0 0 Davis, 3.... 0 0 Burns, m.. 0 0 Phillips, 1. 1 0 10 0 Donohue, c 0 0 1 Foutz, r... 0 O Hamilt'n, r O O Smith, s.. 0 0 0 3 Bushong, c 0 2 5 0 2 Cline, 1.... 0 2 1 Esterday, s 0 Burd'k, 2. 0 1 4 3 0 Porter, p. . 0 - Brenzan, c 0 0 Totals.. 0 6 24 12 3 Totals.. 1 3 27 13 5 Score by innings: 

Stolen bases—O'Brien, Burns, Cline, Double plays—Barkley and Phillips; Esterday, Barkley and Phillips; Smith, Burdock and Orr. First base on balls—O'Brien (2). Hit by pitched ball—O'Brien. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; Kansas City, 1. Struck out—Burdock Barkley, Esterday.

Racing at Chicago. CHICAGO, Aug. 25.-The fifth and closing day of the Northwestern Breeders' traiting meeting was a successful one ail around. Six thousand people were present, and they were amply repacing. The betters were all at sea, as each heat in nearly every race was won by some different horse, and not a favorite won a race on to-day's card. The track was fast, and in the free-for-all pace some remarkably fast time was made. The unfinished four-year-old race, which

first called. Lady Bullion won the fifth heat, Brown being drawn, having stepped on a nail. The sixth heat was then left between Eminence and Lady Bullion. A splendid race followed, and at its end it looked like a dead heat, and the judges gave the heat and race to the former. The first regular race on the card was a trot for the 2:24 class for sl.000. It brought out Almont, Earl McGregor, Plano Boy, and Chance. The McGregor horse was a favorite, selling for \$25 against the field, which brought \$12. Six heats were required to decide the event. Plano Boy failed to make a winning in the first three, but captured the last three rather handily, and thereby took the race.

Best time, 2:211. The free-for-all pace only brought out four horses but they were cracks. Mike Wilkes, Raven Boy, Wilcox and Toledo Girl were the names. Wilkes became the favorite at the start. During the three heats, which were won in one, two, three order by Raven Boy, the son of George Wilkes never finished better than third The best time was 2:15%. The third event was a trot for the 2:38 class

for \$1,000. A field of eight horses was presented, of which Ventas was selected as the winner. Jim Fuller surprised all by taking the race in three straight heats. Best time, 2:26; After the second race, You Bet, with running mate. made an attempt to beat his own record of 2:052. He broke badly during the first heat and finished under the wire in the slow time of 2:16. The second heat was a phenomenal pace. You Bet broke once and finished in 2:07. The third attempt was a repetition of the first and

the time was 2:12. The summaries are appended. Unfinished four-year-old race for a stake, with \$250 added; best three in five:

Eminence.... 2 1 1 2 3 1 Brown........ 3 3 1 2 dr. Lady Bullion... 1 2 2 3 1 2 Time of two heats trotted to-day-2:2414, 2:2314. First Race-2:24 class; purse, \$1,000, of which second, third and fourth money. Best three in

Plano Boy.....2 4 2 1 1 1 Chance ....... 4 2 1 2 4 4 Almont....... 1 3 3 3 2 2 Earl McGregor. 3 1 4 4 3 3 Time-2:23, 2:224, 2:23, 2:214, 2:234, 2:24. Second Race-Free-for-all pacing; purse, \$2,-000, of which second, third and fourth moneys; best three in five. 

Time-2:204, 2:153, 2:164. Third Race-2:38 class; purse, \$1,000, of which second third and fourth moneys; best three in

Jim Fuller...... 1 1 | Veritas....... 3 2 3 Sir Albin...... 2 3 5 Mineola....... 4 7 2 Lady Mack...... 6 5 4 Joe Moreland..... 5 6 6 Bessie P...... 7 4 7 Little Frank...... 8 Dis. Time-2:294, 2:264, 2:284.

The German Socialists. [Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press.] Berlin, Aug. 25.—The attention of Berlin centers upon the electoral contest in the Sixth district. The National Liberals, the Progressists and the Socialists are watching the struggle as an indication of the tendency of national opinion. Herr Herrfurth, Minister of the Interior, has received circulars from authorities on the Swiss frontier, reporting the proceedings of Liebnecht, a leading Socialist, who is stumping the populous centers of the Rhine, and is making speeches which he would not be allowed to make in Berlin. The election is fixed for Thursday next. Despite the repressive measures of the police, including the suppression of public meetings and wholesale arrests of socialistic canvassers, Liebknecht will

get in. Three candidates now oppose him-Herr Koerke, who is already a Deputy in the Landtag as a Democrat; Herr Holtze, who is also in the Landtag as a Free Conservative, and Dr. Foerster, an anti-Semitic member. The Progressists will vote for him. The Berlin newspapers are silent on the subject of the arrests which are made daily. The particular prison in which the arrested parties are confined is crowded with men and women charged with the propagation of socialist doctrines, and the utterance of se-ditions cries. The Socialists, as a body, however, are not intimidated; on the contrary, they continue to circulate what appears to be a popular fly-sheet. This sheet ends with the words recently uttered by Liebknecht: "If the workers wish to obtain their rights, let them unite, so as to be able to conquer. Without might there is no right. Courage, Socialists-forward." Herr Richter's latest oration before the reunion of Progressists in the Friedrichstrasse showed no disposition to coalesce with any secden, concervative or socialist. It advocated graduated reforms and denounced Prince Bismarck as a willing ally of the Socialists, if associated with the autocracy. The speaker deelared that the Progressists must oppose anti-Semitism as a disgrace to the German nation, and recalled the words of Emperor Frederick: "Liberty equal for all citizens." The oration produced an immense momentary effect, and

is being circulated throughout Germany. The Wissman Expedition.

LONDON, Aug. 25 .- A strange story comes from Cairo, which, if true, accounts for the effort of the Cologne Gazette to discredit the pesistent reports of the pilgrims arriving at Suakim respecting the White Pasha in Bahr-el-Ghazel. It is to the effect that English officers in the Egyptian army, fearing the success of an expedition under Lieutenant Wissman, up the Nile, to effect a union with Stanley and the release of the European prisoners at Khartoum, have succeeded in prevailing on the Khedive to withdraw his promises of support to Lieutenant Wissman and to dispatch an Egyptian force from Wady Halfa to Omdurman, so as to preserve the Khedive's suzerainty in the Soudan from possible encroachment by foreign powers. The Khedive is advised that such a force would meet with more allies than enemies, as the Khalifa's influence is waning, and that the present moment is the most favorable for the adoption of an active policy in the Seudan. The dispatch from Zanzibar announcing that the German African company had assumed the administration of the Zanzibar coast line illustrates that Germany intends taking a hand in the mysterious drama which is being enacted on the Albert Nyanza or the Blue Nile, and that Lieutenant Wissman will undoubtedly lead an expedition by way of the Congo to co-operate with Stanley and Emin Bey, the main object of which will be to effectually crush the slave trade in

Correspondents at Saukim continue to assert that there can be no doubt as to the presence of a white pasha in Bahr-el-Ghazel. During the past few days many more pilgrims and refugees have arrived from that neighborhood, and they are unanimous in asserting that an armed force under a white pasha is at Darfour, and the natives are in friendly communication with him.

In Honor of General Sheridan. LONDON, Aug. 25. - A meeting was held at the residence of Col. Gourand, to-day, of old soldiers and sailors, to take action upon the death of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan. The stars and stripes were placed at half-mast at the entrance to the house, and a portrait of General Sheridan, surrounded by trophies and arms used in the civil war, was exhibited in the room where the meeting was held. Colonel Gouraud presided, and among those present were General McClurg, Colonels Vollum, Graham, Goddard, Reynolds and McNary, Major Hawkins and Captain Monfort. Colonel Genraud, in opening the meeting, paid a tribute to the dead General and read a cablegram of condolence which he had sent to Mrs. Sheridan. Letters of regret were read from United States Minister Phelps, Mr. White, secretary of legation; Consul-general Waller, and many others, including Lord Wolsely, who wrote: "General Sheridan was a grand fellow all round. I felt as proud of his schievements as if he had been commissioned by the Queen instead of by the President." Commander Chadwick, an attache of the United States legation, moved a resolution of

sympathy, which was adopted. General Bray (British), in supporting it, said: "General Sheridan enlisted the sympathy and admiration not only of the English army, but of every army in the world." The speaker dwelt strongly upon the sympathy between the two countries, and expressed hopes that they would always be

The Bulgarian Throne. Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press.]

BERLIN, Aug. 25 .- The Empress of Russia. he Princess of Wales and all the royalties of Denmark will meet on next Tuesday at the palace of the Duke of Cumberland, at Gmunden, in Austria. It is surmised that the meeting relates to the project of the Czar and the Emperor William to create a monarchy of Bulgaria and Roumania, with the Duke of Cumberland as King. After reflecting upon the first overtures made to him for his acceptance of the throne of Bulgaria, further developments have induced the Duke of Cumberland to reconsider his determination, and it is probable that, if assured of the support of the great powers combined, and the extension of the Bulgarian kingdom to the Ægean sea, according to the treaty of Sanstefano, he will accept. Turkey is helpless to oppose the carrying out of the scheme. The Porte's treasury is absolutely empty.

Fighting for Their Hor

TRINIDAD, Col., Aug. 25 .- What may prove a long and bloody struggle opened to-day on the Maxwell grant, at Stonewall, forty miles west of Trinidad. The sheriff's posse, sent to keep the peace, was met by the settlers to the number of 400 to 500. The settlers demanded the arms of the posse, which was refused. The posse took up quarters in the Poole Hotel, a large frame building. The settlers endeavored to force an entrance, when the posse opened fire. R. D. Russell, one of was loft over from the night before, was fire.





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BRYCE'S BREEL II THE SWEETEST AND MOST NUTRITIOUS.

oldest settlers, fell dead, and two or three other settlers were wounded, The building was soon riddled with balls. The eye-witness who gave this information left while the conflict was still going on. The citizens are greatly excited. The sheriff is gathering men in numbers to go to the relief of the besieged posse. It is believed that the building will be burned and the dozen besieged deputies put to death before morning. The settlers come from the tributaries of the Purgatoire river, from Vermejo, N. M., and also from the Costilla grant, in the mountain fastnesses. It seems useless to oppose them with either militia or regular troops. Public sentiment in Trinidad is entirely with the settlers. Another courier is expected to arrive to-night. The settler cavalry is composed of both Americans and Mexicans. The Mexicans are painted as for war.

Emperor William's Visit to Roms. [Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, Aug. 25 .- The Emperor William will not visit the Vatican unless the Vatican authorities arrange that there shall be no semblance in the ceremony of superiority. The Vatican in the meantime declines to make an exception of the new German Emperor. The Cologne Gazette says the attitude of the Pope represents an absolute abandonment of the papacy. No European power now cares to support its pretensions to be the spiritual guide of the people. Despite the attitude of the Vatican, Emperor William personally desires to see the Pope. Arrangements have been made at the Vatican to receive the Emperor with the usual ceremonies. The Pope refuses any back-stairs conference. Emperor William, after breakfasting at the Caffarelle Palace, will proceed to the Vatican. This is a stipulation which comes direct from the German embassy, and not from the Quirinal. After the reception by the Pope, the Emperor will drive back to the Quirinal in King Humbert's royal carriage. The cere-monial has been acceded to by Emperor William as the head of the German people, which is made up of mixed Protestants and Catholics. Within court circles it is known that Prince Bismarck has had trouble in persuading the Emperor William to submit to the Papal ceremonial.

Soliciting Campaign Funds. Boston, Aug. 25. - The clerks in the postoffice received to-day this circular, signed by Charles D. Lewis, treasurer of the Democratic State

."The pending presidential campaign is of great importance to the country. Every voter ought to be interested in the result. The State committee desires to conduct an active and vigorous campaign in this State, and to enable it to carry out such intention and to defray current and other legitimate expenses which must necessarily be incurred, the financial assistance and support of all supporters of the administration in the State are required and needed. The committee urgently appeals to and solicits you as one interested in promoting the success of the present administration to contribute such an amount of money as you may feel inclined to give for these purposes."

Immorality in the Quaker City. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.-Five men of middle age, most of whom are engaged in business on

Front street, in the vicinity of Chestnut, were arrested this afternoon on a serious charge, based upon information given the police by several small girls who make a living ostensibly by peddling matches, etc. The girls, with the exception of two, were all under fifteen years of ige. Evidence of a revolting character was obtained against some of the defendants who are all married men with families. The men were held in \$2,500 bail each for a further hearing at noon, Menday.

Fatal Building Accident.

New York, Aug. 25.-The six-story brick building, 126 West Eighty-third street, which has been in the course of erection for some time and would have been completed in a few days, was the scene of a bad accident this afternoon. Workmen were putting the finishing touches on the fifth flour, when the beams gave way. Five men went down with it. One man, named Flynn, was instantly killed, and three others-Durkin, McLane and another-were slightly injured; the other man was uninjured. The accident was attributed to the floor being overloaded with timbers. Contractor Harlows of Onehundred-sixty-fourth street had charge of the

A Unique Pole-Raising. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

VINCENNES, Ind., Aug. 25.—A tremendous Republican rally was held at Petersburg, Ind., this afternoon, and over three thousand people witnessed the raising of a pole 200 feet high. The pole is the largest and highest in the State, and was raised by the aid of a locomotive engine. Cols. Thompson, Nelson, and Cicero Buchanan, candidates for electors on the Republican State ticket, made speeches that aroused the andience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. The meeting was a basket picnic and Republican rally combined.

Last night, at Mitchell, a rousing meeting was also held, 2,500 people being present. Hon. S. N. Chambers and F. B. Posey delivered speeches. Delegations from all the surrounding towns were present.

The Democratic Poll of the State. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 25.—The Telegram publishes the following, leaded, this evening: Dr. Chauncey Weeks, this afternoon, received information that is rather pleasing to Republicans and disheartening to Democrats. Dr. Weeks has a friend at Indianapolis who is within the inner circle of the State Democratic central on. He says the Democrats, yesterday, finished polling the State, and found their vote nearly 10,000 short of what it was four years ago. An effort is being made to keep this quiet, but it will be in all the papers in a few days."

Eloped with the Coachman. CHICAGO, Aug. 25 .- Miss Fannie Boyington, daughter of the wealthy architect, W. W. Boyington, eloped with the family coachman, and
was to-day forgiven by her parents. The
coachman is Richard Carter, a young Englishman. Some time ago Mrs. Boyington suspected the true state of affairs, and Carter was promptly discharged. The next heard of the coachman was that he had qualified himself for employ-

ment as book-keeper, and had obtained employ ment with one of the leading firms. Then came the elopement, and the architect's daughter was found to-day by her mother in a neat home on Indiana avenue provided by the book-keeper. Copious tears and a reconciliation followed.

Pole-Raising in Rush County. Special to the Indianapolis Journat.

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Aug. 25 .- The Republicans of Noble and Richland townships, this county, had a pole-raising and public speaking at Summerville's Grove, to-day. A pole 125 feet high was raised, from which a large flag floats. M. D. Tackett, of Greensburg, addressed the meeting in the forenoon, and Judge W. A. Cullen and Senator A. M. Kennedy, of Rushville, in the afternoon. The crowd was enthusiastic, and numbered about 2,000.

Russian Intrigues in the East.

[Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, Aug. 25,-Advices from Moscow state that the Russian government is siezing the opportunity offered by England's troubles in Thibet to send an agent on a special mission to Thassa, to stir up a quarrel. General Prejeval-ski has been ordered to start next Monday on an exploring expedition to Thassa, and was instructed to try making a trade route from eastern Turkestan to Thibet. He was warned against having a numerous suite, which might be suggestive of annexation. General Prejevalski will therefore limit the expedition to twen-

ty-three persons, including two Cossacks. Another Freetown Tragedy Pessible. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 25 .- A dispatch from St. Martinsville to the Picayune says: "At about 2 o'clock this morning, an armed body of forty white men left here to meet some more men in the Third, Fourth and Fifth wards, and then proceed to the part of the Fifth ward known as long Blush, where, it was reported, the negroes have armed and made some threats against the white residents of that neighborhood. The section to be visited is thirty miles distant, and the men are not expected to return before morning.

There are apprehensions of another Freetown

Killed in the Palmer House, CHICAGO, Aug. 25 .- - W. H. Reid, of Evansville, a guest at the Palmer House, feil this evening from the sixth floor of that hotel to the first floor and was instantly killed. It is a mystery how the accident occurred, as it is certain that the young man was perfectly sober. The shocking occurrence took place in plain view of a number of people in the hotel lobby.

A Dead Embezzler. DAYTON, O., Aug. 25.—Examination of the accounts of M. M. Small, deceased book-keeper of H. Groby & Co.'s bank, at Miamisburg, discovered him to be an embezzler to the sum of \$12,000. His speculations extended over a period of ten years.

Take Care of Your Clothes.

New York Mail and Express. Clothes which are well cared for will last twice is long as those carelessly treated, and with a liberal expenditure of time and a little display of taste can be remodeled and made to do duty for a long time. Eternal vigilance is the price of success for poor people in dressing well, and it should be exercised, as nothing pays better. Garments can be injured as much by careless handling when not worn as when in use. Garments thrown across a chair or hung in a crowded wardrobe under other heavy articles will be creased and injured. Laces, gloves and ribbons tossed into a draw with other articles will not appear fresh and neat when worn.

It is an excellent rule to put away carefully every article of apparel as soon as taken off. Dresses should be shaken and well brushed, and if handsomely and elaborately trimmed, should be folded, every fold and plait in place, carefully pinned up in a large towel, and laid in a drawer; this is very important in order to keep dresses in shape, or if preferred to hang them up, loops be sewed on the back of the shoulder.

, after being brushed, may be laid in a long awer, or hung by a loop in the back of the neck. Shawls should be carefully folded in the original creases, wrapped in a paper or a square cloth, before laying away in a drawer. Gloves should be pulled out lengthwise, folded in thin paper and laid in a small box kept for the purpose; laces should be smoothed out and placed where they will keep clean and fresh. Veils, ribbons, sashes, silk handkerchiefs and silk stockings will keep in good condition much longer if folded in proper shape and laid under

Shoes, if thrown around in the dust, will not last as long or look as well as when stretched out of the wrinkles, well brushed and put carefully away. Bonnets and hats are more easily spoiled for want of care than almost any article of dress. They should not, therefore, be allowed to lie about on tables or in dusty places unprotected, but as soon as taken from the head should be brushed the trimmings and feathers

straightened and laid in boxes, Every lady's room should be furnished with a clothes brush, a whisp broom, a hand brush, a sponge, albottle of ammonia, a vial each of alcoiol and benzine, also some cleaning fluid or erasive soap, to aid her in keeping her wardrobe in order. Another very necessary item in the care of clothes is mending and repairing every article as it may need it. The time spent in so doing is well bestowed, for, besides the pleasure it gives to always appear in whole, respectable garments, the clothes will last twice as long. every rip and rent in dresses, skirts, or underclothes should receive attention as soon as it oc-

The old-time adage, "A stich in time saves nine," is well to remember. Gloves should be mended as soon as a rip appears in the fingers, and, if thin and worn in the hand, may be neatly darned or mended with a piece from an old glove

A correspondent of Vick's Magazine sava Every one should know that a little calomel mixed with flour or ashes sprinkled on cucumbers or squash vines will keep them entirely clear of the yellow bug.

Niegara Palls Excursion. The last one of the season will leave on Aug. 28, via the popular "Bee-line" railway. Remember the date is Aug. 28, and the rate only \$5. For particulars call on agents Bee-line railway T. C. PECK, P. .